The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,696. NEW SERIES. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUMBLE—At the Fort, on the 22nd instant, the wife of Mr. J. Bawtree Humble, of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

BIDDLE—TRINNICK—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 13th Jan., by the Revd. W. Handcock, John Biddle, Esq., of Umballa, to Mary Fullwood, eldest daughter of John Trinnick, Esq., of Islington, London.

SANDEMAN—ALLEN—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 14th Jan., by the Revd. Cave Browne, Robert G. Sandeman, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, son of Major General Sandeman, Bengal Army, to Catherine Grace, youngest daughter of John Allen, Esq., Kirby, Lonsdale, Westmorland.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

HUNT—MONTGOMERY—At Bellary, on the 12th January, by the Revd. B. O. Deane, Captain W. S. Hunt, H. M. 74th Highlanders, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Robert Montgomery, Esq., late of H. M.'s 95th Regiment.

DEATH.

DEBEAUX—January 16th, at Madras, Emily Eugenie, beloved twin daughter of Mr. J. L. Debeaux, aged 3 months and 5 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE—At Agra, on the 17th January, the wife of A. J. Lawrence, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

BLAKE—At Mutra, on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. C. B. Hall, of Sharnpoor, of a son.

DUTOIT—At Mirzapore, on the 11th instant, the wife of W. Dutnoit, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

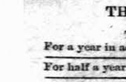
MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON—BUDD—At St. John's Church, Meerut, on the 16th January, by the Revd. J. Sharkey, M.A., Mr. John Albert Robinson, to Margaret Lydia, only surviving daughter of Captain S. Budd, Royal Artillery, Meerut.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

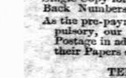


THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

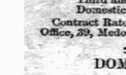
To sail in February.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1063 Tons, Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

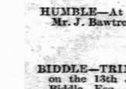
TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.



THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SARAH M., 1,010 Tons register, Captain RAISBECK, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to JEEBHOY MOOSAJEE & Co., Bombay, 18th January 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

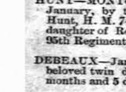
To sail early in February.



THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

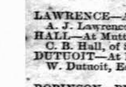
FOR CHARTER TO RANGOON FOR A CARGO OF TIMBER.



THE fine good Ship WILLIAM STEVENSON, R. J. RORDEW, Commander. For particulars apply to SHOW JEEBHOY MOOSAJEE & Co., near the Market, outside the Fort.

FOR NEW YORK.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST MARCH.)

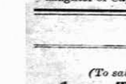


THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, later of H. M.'s Navy, 1,086 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain CULLITON on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Cowpta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch the Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

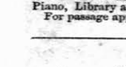
For Passage rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 6 P.M., and FRIDAY, next 29th instant the TELEGRAPH at 6 P.M.,

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the expense and risk of the consignees. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 20th January 1864. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. BAUGH, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck. REMINGTON & Co.,

Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holsberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. LECGUERE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,

Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tumbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Palmo „	Abernethey.
Coffee „	Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Dessorts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Macedoons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th ult. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue.

Receipts granted for the first call can be exchanged for the Share Certificates on application being made to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th January 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

TENDER FOR COAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of one thousand (1000) Tons of good Steam Coal.

The sample of the Coal tendered should accompany it.

The rate tendered at should include all charges of delivery, including weighment and storage at the Mint.

It is to be understood that the party whose Tender may be accepted will be paid the amount of his Bill after audit of such Bill by the Civil Pay Master.

J. A. BALLARD, Lieut. Col., Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 21st January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, it is hereby notified that such Shareholders as have not paid the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Calls, or any of them, are requested to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum till the 31st instant, in default of which the Shares will be forfeited after that date.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date, to default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE

DADABHOY DORABJEE.

NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8 unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Ship Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masrat R.N. & I.N.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બમ્બાઇ રાએલ કાપડી નીગ એન વીવીગ કમ્પની
(લીમીટેડ)

ھ بمبؤ نوڈ گھ رٹسنفي ڈ بوئنگ کمپنی لیمیٹڈ

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 28th instant, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.

ARDASEER GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO. (Limited,) on receipt a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Chimneys.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and Ross have sent to the undersigned agencral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Healthcare. TREACHER & Co. (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Seven Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do, Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 on. or Rs. 11 per doz.	At Rs. 1 on. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Kidney	Panchera		
Rabbit	Venison		
Mock Turtle	Oysters		
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bonilli		
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy		
Ox Tail	Vermicelli		
Salmon	Mutton Broth		
Hotch Potch			
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1 8 each.	At Rs. 1 8 each.
Veal	Partridge		
Chicken			

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, a qualified person for the appointment of Inspector of Furnaces-smoke nuisance. Salary Rupees 200 per mensem with Rupees 50 as Horse allowance. Apply in person to the undersigned between the hours of 11 & 5.

J. N. R. BEYTS,

Clerk to the Board.

Municipal Com. Office, 8 Hornby Row, 18th Jan. 1864.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KING OF DENMARK, having resolved to establish a Consulate at Bombay, applications for the appointment must be forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, not later than the 1st of March next.

By order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

D. C. MACKEY, Consul G. Calcutta.

Calcutta, 12th January 1864.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2 or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—With Stand, Spare Stones, and Materials complete specially adapted for Office use. Price Rs. 300.

ROGERS & Co., CHEMISTS.

FOR SALE.AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast, and Tea China, and Electro-plate Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, a large supply of Tarred and Cast Iron.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Lots to be paid for on the spot and removed within six days from the date of Sale, otherwise the Lots will be forfeited.

J. WORGAN, Lieut.-Colonel,

Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 20th January 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Garden Seats, Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.

Wrought Iron and Lead Pipe.

Bar and Plate Iron.

Steel and Files.

Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, January 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for cleaning the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value :—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice that I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice full sustains its well merited popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities." *United service Gazette* of April, 1859.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants. Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

QUININE.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce bottles, now offered for sale at Five Rupees Eight Annas and Three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed when a large quantity is taken.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2-dozen Cases.
Port, *quarts*, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in			
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854	Rs.	32.	
2 Do. do. do.	1858 „	26.	
2 Do. do. do.	1860 „	23.	

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing	1	doz.	each.
Moselle, do. do.	1	„	
Sherry, do. do.	3	„	
Claret, do. do.	2	„	
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	½	„	

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3	doz.	each.
Sherry, do. do.	3	„	
Brandy, do. do.	1	„	
Old Tom, do. do.	1	„	
Whiskey, do. do.	1	„	

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.		Rs.	35	per doz.
Do. do. do.	Brand, a Crown		28	„
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st				„
quality Brand R. Tod and James			25	„
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown			28	„
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal			25	„
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO,				
Black Seal			28	„
BRANDY, fine Old Pale			32	„
Do. do. Brown			32	„
January, 1st 1864.		COUPLAND & Co.		

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns—

Champaigne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs.	36	per dozen.
Sparkling Moselle do.	„	40	do.
Vanpard do. do.	„	42	do.
Shiry Mise's Blue Seal	„	22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	„	26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	„	30	do.
Brandy, Martell's do.	„	36	do.

Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille; and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. do. Pale	do.	„	32
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, do.	do.	„	24
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
Do. do. superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLEY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		Rs.	40	Per doz.
Do. „	a Crown	„	30	„
Do. do.	do. Pints	„	21	„
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		„	40	„
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		„	36	„
Do. Fine „	Brand a Crown	„	30	„
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		„	36	„
Sherry, Pale, Blue Seal		„	32	„
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		„	26	„
Do. Golden, Do.		„	26	„
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal		„	36	„
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		„	30	„
Claret Light Capsule,		„	15	„
Do. Yellow Seal		„	23	„
Do. Red Do.	Pints	„	17	„
Do. Do. Do.	Quarts	„	32	„
Port, Black Seal		„	26	„
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		„	36	„
Do. Brand a Crown		„	21	„
Old Tom, Red Seal		„	18	„
Dry Gin, Black Seal		„	18	„

☞ TOD-HEATLY & Co. TREACHER & Co. prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs.	36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior	„	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	„	32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„	47	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux	„	34	do.	do.
Do. do.	„	18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„	34	do.	do.
Do. do.	„	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„	36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts.	
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„	18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„	35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„	25	do.	do.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils			
same	at Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.	„	30	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	„	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.	„	30	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	„	16	do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„	16	do. do.
Do. Leoville do.	„	23	do. do.
Do. Lafitte do.	„	35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal.....Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.....Pale Dry	„	„	30
Brown do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	„	„	22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. .....Pints	„	„

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ex *St. Hilda*, 50 Cases Charles Lacoste's Old Champagne Cognac, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

TO BE LET.—An OFFICE in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TENDERS are hereby invited for certain Work connected with the Building about to be erected at the Victoria Basder for the Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited.) Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, in the premises of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., on and after the 25th instant. No Tender will be received after 5 P.M. on the 3rd of February.

SCOTT and McLELLAND.

THREE OR FOUR LIGHT AMERICAN CARRIAGES, for sale at a bargain, the owner being about to leave Bombay. For further particulars and inspection inquire at the Ice House.

Bombay, Fort, 21st January 1864.

WANTED.—An Agent to transmit Telegrams from Bombay to Nagpore. Apply by letter (prepaid) to Mr. THOMAS COWSELL, Managing Proprietor, *Central India Times* Office, Nagpore.

TO SHIPMASTERS CARRYING TROOPS.

Few Barrels of fresh Southern FLOUR, Phœnix brand, imported per Ship *Hermes*, for sale. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *William Crosby*, Captain ORMSBY, from Boston, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

T B	9502	1 Case.
J T	18	1 ,,
F D		1 ,,
J M F	1/12	12 ,,
S & Co.		1 ,,
S F	1/8	8 ,,
T H	9/12	1 ,,

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—With reference to previous advertisements, notice is hereby given, that a Sale by Public Auction of the Right of Occupancy of a portion of the Land belonging to Government in the vicinity of the Railway Station, at Ahmedabad, will positively take place at the Collector's Office, at 11 o'clock noon, of the 2nd day of February next.

2nd. A plan of the Ground is on view at the Collector's Office, where the conditions of sale and any further particulars may be learnt.

J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector.

Ahmedabad, 19th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that COWASJEE SORABJEE SOORTEE, of Bombay, Parsee, has contracted to sell to KHUTOW HOOSONJEE, of Hewry, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of Land or Oart, known by the name of Colloudy, with a Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling House, or Bungalow, and Out-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Portuguese Church, without the Fort, and which said Oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 705; all and every person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.

KELLY and HORE, Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay Green, 23rd January 1864.

EVENINGS AT HOME!
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY 1864.
MR. J. R. BLACK
has the honor to intimate that his entertainment of National Melodies
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
will be that entitled
MUSINGS—MUSICAL AND AMUSING.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Scotch Song	The lass o' Gowrie.
Irish Humorous Song	How to ask and have.
English Sea Song	The brave old Temeraire.
English Humorous Patriotic Song	Oh! and new walls.
German Lied	Der Wanderer, (Schubert.)
Scotch Humorous Ballad	Wo'd and married and a'.
Ballad	Nelire, the flower o' Dumblane.
Irish Humorous Ballad	Barney O'Hea.

PART II.

Scotch Song	'Twas within a mile of Edinburgh town.
Irish Song	The Exile of Erin.
Comic Humorous Song	I'm not myself at all.
English Ballad	Ff, Paff—from "Les Huguenots."
	Weep not Mother. (Prize Ballad by "Hobbs" which gained the Silver Cup given by the Melodist's Society.)
Irish Ballad	Mother, he's goin' away.
Street Ballad	My Johnnie was a Shoemaker (by request.)

Pianoforte—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 8 o'clock. Commence at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes ..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Tickets obtainable at the Offices of *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the prices for Salt shipped for the Malabar Coast after this date, and delivered before the 31st March next, will be as follows:

Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Ponany, Beypore, Chowghat.	Rs. 53 per Garee of 120 Indian Maunds.	
	Rs. 55	Do. Do.

J. H. GARSTIN, Acting Collector.

Malabar, Collector's Office, 22nd January 1864.

જાહેર ખબર.

આપવામાં આવેછેકે આજ તારીખથી એટલે તા૦ ૨૨ મી જાનેવારી સને ૧૮૬૪ પછી વદાયમા બીજે બધી તારીખ ૩૧ મી માર્ચ સને ૧૮૬૪ની અંદર બજાર તાબાના નીચે લખેલા બંદરે ઊતારે તો તેટલે તે બંદરની ચાલે લખેલી કોમત આપવામા આવશે.

કાનાનોર મા.		
તેલચેરી મા.	૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણના ૬૨	
કલીકટ મા.		ગચ્ચા૫૫ના ૩૫૩
પોનાની મા.		
બેપુર મા.		
ચોઘાટ મા.	ઓલન	ઓલન ૫૫

જે. એચ. ગારસ્ટીન, આકટીંગ કલેકટર.

કલીકટ કલેકટરની કચેરી તા૦ ૨૨ મી જનેવારી સને ૧૮૬૪.

જાહેર ખબર.

દિલ્હીજાતે રવીજે આજ તારખેપાર્યુ ઋણજે તારીખ ૨૨ જાનેવારી સન ૧૮૬૪ નંતર મીઠ ગલ્લાત મહન તારીખ ૩૧ માર્ચ સન મજકારચે બાત મકબાર ંતાચે ખાકી જિહિકેકે બંદરી ખણીજ તર લ્યોમ ખાકી જિહિકા પ્રમાણે કોંમત દેવાત યેઇક.

૧૨૦ બંગલી મણચે દર	ગ્યારમાપ રૂપય
કનાનોર યેથે ,,	,, ૫૩
તેલીચેરી યેથે ,,	,, ૫૨
કલીકટ યેથે ,,	,, ૫૩
પોનાની યેથે ,,	,, ૫૫
બેપુર યેથે ,,	,, ૫૫
ચોઘાટ યેથે ,,	,, ૫૫

સહી જે. એચ ગારસ્ટન અકટીંગ કલેકટર.

કલીકટ કલેકટરચી કચેરી તારીખ ૨૨ જાનેવારી સન ૧૮૬૪.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Lodia*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. on the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 o'clock P.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boat's, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honor of the company of all officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services at a Ball at Government House on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at 9 o'clock.

THOS. LEITH, Captain,
Officiating Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 2nd January 1864.

FULL DRESS.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Monday	1st	5h. 9m.	A.M.
New Moon, Sunday	7th	11h. 1m.	P.M.
First Q., Sunday	14th	6h. 16m.	P.M.
Full Moon, Monday	22nd	9h. 52m.	P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	25	Conversion of St. Paul.	6 37	5 48	—	0 3	
Tues.	26	Jupiter sets at 0.39.	6 37	5 48	0 18	0 34	
Wed.	27	Saturn rises at 10.18	6 37	5 49	0 49	1 4	
Thur.	28	Saturn sets at 10.36	6 37	5 50	1 20	1 35	
Fri.	29	Mercury sets at 5.45	6 36	5 50	1 52	2 8	
Sat.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles I.	6 36	5 50	2 26	2 45	
Sun.	31	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 36	5 51	3 7	3 30	

2nd January 1864. 7th 58m. 10.7s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 16
AGRA	Jan. 19	LAHORE	Jan. 16
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 19
BANGALORE	Jan. 19	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 16	MEERUT	Jan. 19
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 16
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 9
DELHI	Jan. 16	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 25	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

A few days ago we republished an article from the *Madras Athenæum* which in plain unvarnished language unfolded to the public the fearful consequences entailed on the Indian meat-consuming public by the revolting food which cattle and sheep are during the hot weather, when grass is not to be obtained, in the habit of eating. We are assured by gentlemen who have spent years in the Mofussil, that the *Athenæum* does not over-paint the picture, and that throughout the whole country cattle are every morning purposely driven out to eat human ordure, and that they appear to relish the loathsome banquet. Doctor Pathaway's statement, that "sheep grazing in cantonments is "preferred to feed upon human excreta," is but too true. As in England and Egypt, so in India, the disease among sheep and horned cattle has of late years been much on the increase. We constantly report in our police columns cases of the sale of diseased meat. The horrible train of ills which follow the consumption of meat fed on such filthy diet is unanswerably set before us, and is almost enough to make any man turn vegetarian and abhor animal food with the staunchness of a Brahmin. Much of the cholera which is now flying about the country, and claiming its numerous victims, must be attributed to this cause; and, now that the epidemic has taken a firmer hold than usual of Bombay, it behoves us to take warning. Government might do much towards providing a remedy by issuing stringent orders to its Revenue officers to forbid under heavy penalties the consumption of human excrement by village cattle. If also the irrigational system were extended to the utmost, permanent pasture would be secured during the hot weather.

Sir William Denison's model farm may teach the natives a wholesome lesson; and in the midst of their agricultural prosperity the ryots will not be slow to follow a policy which will save them from heavy loss and enable them to feed their flocks and herds at a cheap rate. The Nassick farm on this side of India is a similar undertaking, and it was with considerable surprise that we heard of the proprietor's intention of closing it because it languished from want of support. In the Meat Market, which is a part of the farm system, we can say from four months experience that such meat cannot be obtained elsewhere in Bombay; and it was no small comfort to us, on reading the *Athenæum's* article, to know that we had been eating food as carefully fed as the best in Smithfield, and that our stomachs had not been poisoned by the noxious filth of the native bazaar. The subject is truly disgusting, but is one we feel should be brought prominently before the public. Mr. Gamgee's report to the Privy Council of the effects on the human body of eating diseased meat is enough to startle even the strongest digestion.

The native justices of the peace have exerted themselves with such right good will, and in so sensible a manner, to carry out Sir Bartle Frere's suggestions for facilitating the working of the Census Act, that there seems reason to hope the Bench of Justices may again become a useful institution in Bombay. We trust we are not wrong in supposing that the object which His Excellency had in view when he took the unusual course of calling a special meeting of the Justices was not merely to provide that the Census should be properly taken, but to remind the Bench of what it appears to have forgotten of late, that it possesses certain powers which it might with advantage employ in the service of the community. The Bench of Justices in Bombay, as at present composed, is the only true representative body we possess. Men of all sections of the community have seats upon the Bench, and for the most part the justices are selected from among the foremost men of the classes to which they respectively belong. In this respect the Bench is much more catholic than the Chamber of Commerce, which often assumes to represent public opinion in Bombay. What, however, the precise functions of the Bench are, it would be difficult to define. The justices have certainly very little to do with the administration of justice, and most of them seem to regard the title as one which is quite honorary, and neither confers rights nor exacts duties. Thus, it happens that the control which the Bench nominally holds over the Municipal Commissioners has been so far relaxed that the Commissioners are practically an independent and irresponsible body. The constitution of the commission itself is, as we have frequently pointed out, essentially bad, so bad that it will probably stop working altogether unless it be quickly reformed. The business is not of a kind that can be satisfactorily performed by two "half time" men and one "full time" Commissioner who is very badly paid; and probably none but an Indian Government would have been guilty of the incredible folly of spoiling utterly a good man, by combining in the person of Mr. Forjett the two offices (each requiring the energy of a dozen ordinary men) of Superintendent of Police and President of the Municipal Commission in a city numbering nearly a million of inhabitants. Not only is it impossible for Mr. Forjett to do his work as it ought to be done; but public policy requires, more particularly in India, that such large powers as are entrusted to the head of the Police and the head of the Municipal Commission respectively should not be concentrated in the hands of any one man. There is hardly a justice of the peace who will not admit that this is a correct description of the present Commission; but what remedy has the Bench? True, it may request Government to remove Mr. Forjett from the commission; but this is a power which it would be most unwilling to exercise, except in the last resort; and, besides, the removal of Mr. Forjett would not suffice to make the commission worthy of public confidence. A radical change is needed. The Commissioners ought to be better paid and to have less power. They should be, in fact, mere executive officers, with seats on the Bench of Justices, to which body they should be responsible for all their acts. The Bench ought to be transformed into a Municipal Council, with regular meetings at least twice a month at which all questions relating to the improvement of Bombay should be brought up for discussion. In short, the time seems to us to have come when the Bench may be made the means of teaching the people of Bombay the art of self-government.

It is not only such questions as come before the Municipal Commissioners that the Bench of Justices might profitably debate. Great difference of opinion exists at present as to the proper site for a railway terminus in Bombay; and there is much bitterness of feeling in consequence of the alleged partiality shown by Government in the sale of most valuable land all round the foreshore of the island. These are matters on which the Justices of the Peace could speak with more knowledge and effect than either the Chamber of Commerce or the Legislative Council. They are matters such as form the common theme of discussion in every Town Council in England; and it will be a disgrace to the citizens of Bombay if the most respectable of them have not even a word to say while public works on a scale of unexampled magnitude, affecting their health, their convenience, and their pockets, are projected and completed all around them. Only yesterday, for instance, we heard that one of the first acts of Sir John Lawrence, when he arrived in Calcutta, was to give his sanction to a plan for the reclamation of Back Bay by a Joint Stock Company of which Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and Messrs. Nicol & Co. guarantee half the capital. If this is true, people will not be kept from saying very queer things, not of the Governor General, but of the Bombay Government, on whose representation he of course has acted. Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and Messrs. Nicol & Co. have already got hold of enormous tracts of land along the shore of the harbour on terms so absurdly favourable to the purchasers that the shares in the Companies formed to reclaim and build on this land are even now, while the works are only projected, quoted at 400 and 500 per cent. premium. It has been suggested that, all the valuable building sites on Malabar Hill having been previously given away to natives, our good Government, to keep the balance even, determined to give the whole foreshore of the island to European merchants. The motive, no doubt, was excellent, but the result is far from satisfactory to payers of municipal taxes, who see the town's most valuable property secretly sold for an old song. The public has, we think, a right to know the terms of every bargain which the Government makes for the sale of a piece of land in Bombay. It should be impossible for an influential man to talk over Secretaries to Government and perhaps the Governor himself, and get concessions each of which, as is notorious in the bazaar, will bring him in an immense fortune. When the Government has only an Hotel Company to deal with, its show of virtue is positively ferocious. Not a yard of ground will it sell except to the highest bidder, and then only on conditions framed with so strict a regard to public interests that no joint-stock company which accepts them can hope to make money out of an hotel in Bombay. But, while there is all this parade of impartiality about a few square yards of ground, this same Government calmly gives away Back Bay to a small company of speculators—as it gave away the Warree Bunder property and the Colaba property before, and as it would have given away the foreshore near Breach Candy but for the letters in the newspapers. The Bench of Justices would, we take it, fulfil a public duty if it called upon the Government to explain and justify the principles on which the land belonging to the State is sold in Bombay.

Sir William Mansfield and Mr. W. E. Frere paid a visit to the *Keangsoo* and the *Kwangtung* one day last week for the purpose of ascertaining if it would be worth while to buy these steamers for the use of the Bombay Government. We understand that Captain Osborn recommends the *Kwantung* (which is an iron ram, steaming 8 to 9 knots an hour) as a very useful boat to be employed in defence of the harbour. Armed with two heavy pivot and four broadside guns, and with her masts and spars taken out, she might steam about off the mouth of the harbour in time of war and form a powerful floating battery which would at all events prevent enemy's ships from lying to quietly out of range of the fortifications and shelling Bombay with impunity. The *Keangsoo*, from her uncommon swiftness, would be more useful as a despatch boat. The Bombay Government is anxious, however, to buy both steamers, though of course Captain Osborn cannot sell them till he has communicated with the ministry at home. The Hongkong Government is also bidding for the *Kwangtung*; and it is expected that the sale of the various vessels of the Anglo-Chinese squadron will produce a sum large enough to reimburse the Chinese Government for the expenditure they have incurred.

We speak with out authority, but we are convinced not without reason, when we emphatically contradict the *Times of India's* statement that Sir William Mansfield has ordered Major General Smith to appoint a commission to enquire into Captain Morgan's conduct in the Poorundhur Assault Case. We make this contradiction, because we are sure the Commander-in-Chief is incapable of doing so shameful an act of injustice to Captain Morgan. The plaintiffs in the case have appealed against Mr. Warden's judgment, and retained Mr. Anstey as their Counsel in the High Court, so that it is quite certain he will have full justice done him; and Sir William Mansfield cannot but feel that it is his duty to await the verdict of the Court and to be guided by its decision.

We (*Cochin Chronicle*) deeply regret to learn that His Highness the Rajah of Cochin is in a very precarious state. His Highness was at one time convalescing favorably, but a change has taken place, and his present condition is such as to cause great uneasiness to his family, and to cast a gloom over every household in the country, as His Highness is much and deservedly beloved by all classes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 22ND JANUARY.

Steamer *Arracan* sailed for Musulipatam, Moulmein, and Calcutta.

GALLE, 22ND JANUARY.

Steamer *Ecu* sailed for China.

GALLE, 22ND JANUARY.

Steamer *Northern* sailed for Australia.

GOA, 22ND JANUARY.

Steamer *Maharaj*, from Bombay, left for Malabar Coast.

COLOMBO, 22ND JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Negapatam.

GALLE, 24TH JANUARY.

Steame *Candia* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 24TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Aden* anchored from China.

CALCUTTA. 22ND JANUARY.

Government Paper, Four per cent, six rupees and a half to three quarters discount.

Five per Cent, three to three rupees and quarter premium.

Five-and-a-half per Cent, nine rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and two pence.

Freight to London, dead weight, forty to fifty-seven shillings and six pence.

Jute, eighty shillings.

Seeds, nomin al.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, nominal.

Mule Twist, number forty, good second.

Market for Piece Goods, quiet.

Market for Twist, no buyers.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

OUDE, 17TH JANUARY.

The chief topic of the day is the appointment of Sir John Lawrence to be Viceroy and Governor General of India. There are some who view his appointment unfavourably; but these, I think, are in the minority. In the Punjab the nomination of Sir John has created quite a sensation, as it was while Chief Commissioner of that province that Sir John achieved a fame which has stood him so well on this occasion. But there can be no doubt that the present Viceroy has in him the essential qualities of a great man. He is one of those men of whom India can boast but few; at the same time his reputation is purely an Indian one. Possessing the possession of very brilliant intellect, nor a very cultivated brain, Sir John has still the stern and resolute qualities of a man whose will is law. The natives of India will appreciate him as the man of few words, but of prompt action; a man who selects his men with the greatest care, and never fails in his selection. The act is peculiar to the Lawrences. Not satisfied with the lustre of their own fame, they have always desired to surround themselves with the best intellects of the day. Such names as Edwardes, Lake, and Temple, are sufficient in themselves to give a tone to the administration. But it is not to be supposed that these were the only men who have raised the standard of the Punjab administration to what it is. The outlines drawn up by the great administrator, as he was wont to be called, *John Lawrence*, and these names formed simply so many satellites, emitting a light inferior only to the great meteor of which they were the attendant planets. Even in these days the Punjab possesses some of the ablest men of the day, and the prestige of former days has not yet died out. Edwardes and Lake are still at their posts, and Sir Robert Montgomery at the helm. The presence of Sir John will help to give an impetus, and impart vigour to the Government. The strongest objection as yet raised to Sir John Lawrence is, that he was a Civilian, and a man of strong Civilian sympathies, to a certain extent perhaps. This assertion is correct, and it will need the observance of great circumspection in the nomination of men to offices, to remove this already grounded impression from the mind of the public; but I think it would be premature to form any opinion on this point just now. Sir John Lawrence resigned the service several years ago, and no doubt many of his civilian sympathies he consigned at the same time. His sojourn in England has helped, no doubt, to cure him of many ill-conceived ideas as to men in general. It is probable that the men in the "old" service will make a stronger stand for any real and imaginary right, with Sir John Lawrence at the head of the Government; but it is more than probable that these men will be disappointed. The great interest of the state would doubtless preclude Sir John showing any glaring leaning towards his old associates. It may be that some of the old Punjabees will step into good offices, and it will simply arise from the circumstance that they are already well known, and their capacities well sounded. I, for one, would certainly not be surprised to find that Mr. Temple was appointed Foreign Secretary, if Colonel Durand was appointed Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, although I entertain some doubts now as to whether Sir Robert will leave this year, and in case he left, a more fitting candidate could not be selected than the Chief Commissioner of these provinces. Wingfield, a practical administrator and a politician of no ordinary calibre; but then for Oude we should need a man "peculiarly" fitted for the responsible post of Chief Commissioner. When I say "peculiarly," I mean to say a man who has the qualifications, and these are peculiar, fitting him for the place, for Oude is a difficult country to govern. It has nothing in common with the sister provinces. It is an administration built essentially on political principles, and needing the greatest care to keep the different branches of the administration in proper working order—for the reason that some portion of the administration is in the hands of the great native landholders, or, as they are more commonly called, *Talooqdars*, a class of men peculiar to Oude, and regarding whom I shall have something to say hereafter.

Education for the masses, hitherto neglected in Oude, is now about to be placed on a proper footing—a Mr. Handford, one of the masters of the *La-Martiniere*, has been appointed an inspector. Mr. Handford is a very practical man, and we shall no doubt have occasion to view his services in a favourable light. Mr. Handford's place in Lucknow is to be filled by a man from Calcutta, who is daily expected. It is said that a "college" is to be erected at Lucknow by the Talooqdars, to be called the *Canning College*, but I am afraid it will be a very costly edifice, and will take a very large amount even to commence it, I am not sure whether the *state* do not propose to give something in futherance of the measure. At any rate, if the Government has no such intention, I think it should reconsider the matter. The outlay for such an edifice will be more than the Talooqdars will be inclined to give, and yet, such is their position, they would not like to see the measure is certainly undertaken for the benefit of these men, and it is only fair that they should bear the expense; but it is well known that natives do not view education in the light we do, and to them, instead of being a matter of primary importance, it is in point of fact a matter of indifference whether their children are educated, or left in as great ignorance as themselves.

The Volunteer movement is now, after a series of attempts, an accomplished fact. Already above fifty members have been enrolled and the officers elected. The necessity of such a body is urged to the use of fire arms was deeply felt during the mutiny of 1857; and although that necessity does not now exist, there cannot be a doubt as to the expediency of a volunteer body in all the capital stations in India. In Lahore the Volunteer corps has already spread into a very formidable and efficient body, and it is the only place in these parts that has hitherto succeeded in the attempt; but to ensure the permanent retention of a body of men for any emergency, there ought to be held out to them some trifling immunities from the drudgery of an office, in which the great majority of them are employed. This has been proposed, I believe, in view to meet the difficulty which has felt in obtaining the preference of the men to allow the Volunteers a portion of Saturday to attend drill and parade; this indulgence, if continued, is *calculated* to work an improvement in the feelings of those who have already volunteered, and to afford an encouragement to others to join. Meantime the measure has been proposed to the Government, and its aid solicited in the furnishing of arms and ammunition. The officers were elected by ballot, and the names will be sent up to Government for confirmation.

PUNJAB, 16TH JANUARY.

The whole Punjab is just now busy in preparing to "assist at" the event of Wednesday next, the 20th. The Grand Trunk Road swarms daily with vehicles of every description, and native pedestrians from the southern parts of the provinces and from Hindostan. The Nuwab of Mullair Kotta, a man who did loyal service in 1857, passed Jullundhur on the 10th, with a large retinue; the regiment of his contingent marching with his camp performs a perfectly orthodox "tattoo" after gun-fire at night, and in drill, accoutrements, &c., assimilates very closely to an ordinary regiment of Native Infantry, though far less clean and less even in stature. The Maharaja of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, the young Gooroo Jowalier Singh of Kirtarpoor, with countless chiefs from the various districts of our Ten Divisions, Sikh, Pathan, Hindoo, will be present at the inauguration of the exhibition.—Nowhere perhaps in India could a more imposing or historically interesting spectacle be presented than that on which Sir Robt. Montgomery will look down on the 20th. Yellow, the pet Khalsa colour, which always lends such a bright and glowing tint, as has frequently been observed, to an assembly of chiefs anywhere in or about the Punjaba, should certainly not fail the eye on this occasion, for the old Sikh nobility, from Lahore, Umritsar, and elsewhere, will muster and close up round the Lieut. Governor's chair. The Government has ordered that all the Courts be closed, except for Treasury work, from the 16th to the 23rd instant inclusive, and has formally invited not only all the Civil officers and Chiefs, but the heads of Guilds and representative artisans from every town, to attend the opening ceremony. An enormous encampment is formed at Anarkullee, under the able superintendence of Major McAndrew, for the accommodation of visitors, and tents are provided for all officers, whether married or single, who come from a greater distance than forty miles. Further, to ensure the comfort of any one "camping down" there, who has no friends in Anarkullee and Meean Meer (and their name must exist in such a sociable province as the Punjab, be legion!), an enterprising hotel-keeper has set up his rest in the Canvas city and puts forth sumptuous statements regarding a "Table d'hote," &c. &c. The three great dawk companies, the North-West, Inland Transit, and Kiddarnath's, must be reaping an abundant harvest, and the Punjab Railway is putting forth all its strength on the occasion, thus wisely consulting its own interests and caring for those of the public simultaneously. On the night of the residents of Lahore give a grand ball (we imagine it must be in the Hall of the secretariat. Is the Lawrence Hall yet finished?) to all officers, &c., from out-stations; and on the night of the 22nd, Lahore will bodily transfer itself to Umritsur, where the Great Temple and Tank will be brilliantly illuminated. A display of really good fireworks will take place, and the festivities will wind up with a kind of state dinner (covers for some 250), after which a special train will run the party back to Lahore. The opening ceremony should be a striking and successful one. For some days past factious remarks have been made on the heavy expense to which the Government has "gone in" for velvet tissue and costly draperies to set off the interior of the building, itself not altogether devoid of symmetry. Two or three good military bands are available from Meean Meer and adjacent stations, (if that of H. M. 94th can be secured, the Committee will have one of the very finest in all the British army)—the array of Punjab chiefs, and officers, civil and military, is sure to be as picturesque as could be desired—so that weather alone, average Punjab winter weather, clear and bracing yet sunny and cheerful, is alone needed to ensure the *eclat* of the spectacle. Thus much at least may be said that all the officers on the Committee have exerted themselves with most praiseworthy zeal, and that Captain Mercer, R.A., the Curator, and Mr. Westmoreland, R.E., the Secretary, are entitled to something more than mere thanks for their labours. From first to last the Government Officers thoughout the Punjab have cordially seconded Sir Robert in carrying out this very meritorious scheme, and from some districts the collections will be of rare interest and magnificence. Shawl fabrics from Umritsur, Noorpoor, Peshawur, Loodiana, the beautiful Goojarat-work so well known to all curiosity-gatherers in India (steel inlaid with gold), jewellery, gold work and shawls from Delhi, blades, curious armour, blood-stones, and skins and furs from Peshawur and the Daranjat, rich metallic ores from Kangra and Simla, with countless specimens of grain, pulse, and such like homely articles, will testify at once to the industrial and natural resources of the Punjab. Among machinery and vehicles will be found two or three carriages by a native coach builder which would not disgrace Thrupp, or Laurie and Marner; they are really graceful in outline, and exquisitely turned out in every respect. It was hoped, even to within a few days ago, that the inauguration might have been graced by H. E. the Viceroy, and singularly graceful and appropriate indeed would it have been for Sir John Lawrence to have returned again for the first time on such an occasion to the capital of that province which he so dauntlessly and successfully administered when the Bengal Presidency, if not all India, seemed in its very death-throes; but this expectation has been disappointed, and we must fall back on Sir Robert Montgomery. If unpertarbed dignity on that day be indispensably necessary to him, we would respectfully suggest to His Honour not to head the cortege from Government house on horseback, or disparaging comments may be made by the native nobility and others. As a youthful but distinguished member of the Punjab Commission would seem, by a recent transfer from Umritsur to Lahore, to have been specially retained for an Inauguratory Ode, we may anticipate an effusion after the manner of the Laureate—as the gentleman in question really can write poetry when he likes. We trust he will prove himself equal to the occasion. There really is nothing else stirring in the Punjaub at present. Nearly all the regiments lately composing the Sittana Field-force have returned to their respective stations, and a well-merited compliment has been paid by Colonel Wilde in a Brigade Order to the brilliant services in the late campaign of that superb regiment, H. M. 101st Bengal Fusiliers, the "old Toughs" as they are appropriately termed. It has been from first to last conspicuous for its pluck, energy, and cheerful endurance of hardship. Thus peace, at least for a time, dawns bright and fair on the opening of the Punjab exhibition.

LAHORE, 16TH JANUARY.

The exhibition is to be opened after all on the 20th. It will not be exactly in the condition we would wish to see it, but the native chiefs and civil officers from other stations having arrived, longer delay is impossible. The carriers are perfectly bewildered with the great number and variety of articles shown. One day they are arranging and ticketing samples of soap or molasses, the next day they have to deal with the finest specimens of jewellery. At first the natives showed great reluctance in bringing out their jewels, but considerate treatment on Government wished to collect them merely for the purpose of making a grand seizure. Some officials who understand the native feelings well were extremely doubtful of seeing anything good exhibited: but while they are still rather particular about receipts, they are coming forward very generally. Sir John Lawrence is not expected for some time. Cabul appears quiet, and the frontier war is over, so there is no reason for his leaving work undone in Calcutta. Regiments formerly sent off to the seat of war are now returning. The 42nd Highlanders, which passed through on their way up about a month ago, are coming in again this afternoon, with Priestly at their head, so we must all mind what we say.

The next week will no doubt be long remembered in Lahore. Here is the bill of fare. Monday, a Grand Durbar for the reception of the native Chiefs. Tuesday, a fete at the Shalimar Gardens. Wednesday, opening of what the natives call the Place of Wonders. Thursday, a Review at Meean Meer. Friday, a Ball at Meean Meer. Saturday, a fete and dinner at Umritsur. Can you expect your correspondent to write in the midst of such fun? However, if the dancing and champagne do not prevent, I shall try. I send you a programme which will give you some idea what our master of the ceremonies can do:—

PROGRAMME.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will enter the Exhibition at a quarter past 12 on the 20th instant.

The Exhibition will be open for season Ticket-holders only from 10 A.M. on that day until noon; after the gun fires there will not be any admittance. Officers in full dress, with the troops, outside the Exhibition, will be admitted after the Lieutenant Governor, but before the Committee.

The Procession will be formed at the cross roads near the Amarkullee entrance to the new Botanical garden.

His Honor having signified his intention to come on horseback, it is requested that no carriages or elephants be brought in the Procession.

The Procession will be formed as follows:—

File of Cavalry.	
Fifty yards interval.	
Detachment of Cavalry.	12 Sabres.
Thirty yards interval.	
Two Aides-de-camp.	
Seventy yards interval.	

Rajah of Kupurthullah, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, General Cunyngham, Military Secretary, and Aide-de-camp.

Independent Native Chief, Financial Commissioner, Independent Native Chief.

Independent Native Chief, Judicial Commissioner, Independent Native Chief.

Independent Native Chief, Civil Secretary, Independent Native Chief.

Independent Native Chief, Secretary to Government Public Works, Independent Native Chief.

Assistant Adjutant General, Inspector General of Police, Assistant Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore, Agent Punjab Railway, Consulting Engineer to Government.

Officers Commanding Regiments.

Native Chief,	Commissioner	Lahore,	Native Chief.
Do.	do.	Umritsur,	Do.
Do.	do.	Tumbla,	Do.
Do.	do.	Delhi,	Do.
Do.	do.	Hissar,	Do.
Do.	do.	Jullundur,	Do.
Do.	do.	Mooltan,	Do.
Do.	do.	Derajat,	Do.
Do.	do.	Rawul Pindee,	Do.
Do.	do.	Peshawur,	Do.

Squadron of Cavalry.

The Procession will move by the new road, and go past the east end of the building to the main entrance.

At the main entrance the Exhibition Committee will be arranged in two lines; the President will meet the Lieutenant Governor as he alights from his horse; the procession will form up on foot in the same order, with the exception of the Cavalry.

As His Honor enters the building the National Anthem will be played and a salute of 15 guns fired.

The Lieutenant Governor will take his seat and the procession form up on either side of him.

The Committee, headed by the President, will then enter the building, and move up to the open space in front on the Dais. The President, will advance to the foot of the Dais supported by the Vice Presidents, the remainder of the Committee being formed up behind.

The President will read the address.

His Honor will reply.

The Secretary to Government will read address and reply, in the vernacular.

The Lieutenant Governor will then proceed round the right, followed by the Procession.

Two Aides-de-camp will lead the way and the Band will play a march.

When His Honor again reaches the Dais the Chaplain will read a Prayer, composed by the Archdeacon of Calcutta for the occasion.

His Honor the Lieuten

Boardship Sorting,
have already been taken up and considered by Government and forwarded for the favourable attention of the authorities who have to decide upon their introduction.

How the case may stand in respect to the compulsion that can be exercised over the commanders of the P. and O. Company's vessels in respect to the first, I cannot state; but this Government, on representation being made to them, gave up long since a sufficient portion of the anchorage of the late Indian Navy for the purpose, and which is almost abreast of the Apollo Pier, in order to expedite the disembarkation of the Mails. Whether it has been availed of or not I am unable to say.

In regard to the Tug steamer, Government have done all that is possible to have one employed, but compulsion unfortunately cannot be brought to bear upon the P. and O. Company who are under contract with the Admiralty; and the extent of the provision made for the landing of the Mails, which is insufficient and inadequate, is that the boats for the Mail service shall not be of less than 4 oars and be provided with suitable covering to protect the Mails from wet; and it is to be feared that matters must remain in statu quo until the fitting time is considered by the authorities at home to have arrived for the revision of the P. and O. Company's contract.

I may mention that the P. and O. Company have promised the use of their small tug steamer to land the Mails *when it is not otherwise engaged*, but it has unfortunately happened that it has been invariably engaged except in one instance when it was employed to *embark* the Mails, never to disembark them, under any condition or consideration of the state of the weather or tide, or distance of the steamer from the shore, or nearness of the train hours.

The third subject, that of Boardship Sorting, I perceive you have already disposed of. It is, notwithstanding, to be apprehended that the necessary measures required for the improvement of the Overland Mail service will have to remain dependent on the contingency above alluded to, viz. the revision of the P. and O. Company's contract—which is terminable at any time at 12 months' notice, and which is the only means to expedite the powerful expression of public opinion may bring about.

On several occasions within the last four months, the Overland Mails have been late for the Railway trains owing to the delay and irregularity in landing them under such circumstances as high winds, the gangways being blocked up and the steamers far from shore; and the Government and Post Office Departments have been thereby put to the great expense of engaging special trains to prevent delay to the Government despatches and to the correspondence of communities in the interior.

Of this the very last Mail affords a striking example. The steamer anchored at 6 P.M., the night Mail train it is known leaves at 9 P.M., but at a quarter past eight, 62 boxes only out of 220 had reached the Post Office, and of these 62, four only were Marseilles boxes, the rest contained inimportant Southampton papers of a week's prior date.

By inattention of this kind, which assuredly is removable with ordinary care and attention, not only are outstations including the Presidency cities of Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, and Lahore deprived of their letters and papers for 24 hours, but the local community of Bombay is put in suspense and incommoded by the late delivery of their English letters.

It will be readily understood that it would have been quite as easy for the Bombay Post Office to have disposed of and despatched the contents of 62 Marseilles boxes containing the latest intelligence of the same number of Southampton boxes, the contents of which, when sent thro' the country with priority of despatch, only create dissatisfaction at what is termed Bombay postal mismanagement; but it is clear that the Bombay Post Office can only despatch what it receives and it has no control over the landing of the Mails.

As Mofussil communities and Presidency towns and even the community of Bombay considerate as they all are in postal matters generally, cannot be expected to be acquainted with details such as the above, an explanation on the subject may conduce to a right understanding of it, and to the exemption of Government and the Post Office Department of Bombay from the results of the anomalous position in which both are placed in respect to the Mail service performed by the P. and O. Company.—Yours faithfully,

E. IMBEY, Post Master General.

THE "ALABAMA."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India* favored its readers on Saturday with an article on the *Alabama*, which should hardly be allowed to pass without comment. Whether the writer's information is simply defective, or whether his prejudices in favour of the North have blinded him, I know not, but at any rate he has grossly misrepresented facts.

First—he states that Captain Semmes commands a privateer manned and partly officered by mercenaries. This is quite untrue. There is no privateer, but a vessel of war of the navy of the Confederate States of America, to whom the rights of belligerents have been accorded by our Government: and no doubt, if Captain Semmes does come here, he will be able to show his commission to satisfy you as to his right to see it, without the assistance of the *Seven* being called in to establish the fact of his possessing it.

Manned and partly officered by mercenaries is a gratuitous sneer at a crew of brave men who at least should be exempt from the charge the *Times* brings against them, that by coming out to cruise "in the Indian Ocean they place the greatest possible distance between themselves and danger." Be it remembered that the *Alabama* has had one fair fight with a Federal vessel of war, in which all her crew behaved most efficiently to the end. And why use the word "mercenaries" in reference to those men? Look to our own army and navy, and of what are these forces composed but of men who voluntarily enlist in a service for which they get paid money? The saviours of India during the mutiny, the men who retook Delhi, who avenged Cawnpore and relieved Lucknow, were mercenaries. This word is a great convenience for a few spiteful, I will not say sarcastic, remarks, when applied to men whose profession it is to fight, and cannot be too soon cast into disuse, for, amongst the mercenaries who have honoured England by serving under her banners, are some of the noblest names that have adorned the pages of history. Sir, men must live, and even politicians cannot provide present food and shelter for old age, so the less we hear of mercenaries the better. But this sneer cuts in more directions than one. Of what is the great Federal army composed: of patriots or of hired soldiers? Who shall tell the number of Irish and Germans who have fallen in the battles of the North, or the number of those who are being daily enlisted under the influence of grog and greenbacks to die in the battles that are yet to ensue? If the North by force of numbers should succeed in conquering the South (which God forbid), then the *Times* will have the delight of seeing the western world remodelled to its liking, slavery abolished, and perhaps the millennium introduced by the aid of mercenaries whom the writer now affects so heartily to despise.

"Who" asks the *Times*, "is the better for the 72 ships which have been burned by the *Alabama*?" (Well, certainly not the Yankees!) This is simply putting the real question out of sight. It is a terrible necessity of war that all damage possible must be inflicted upon the enemy: a fearful and irresistible necessity to be well considered before war is entered upon; and Captain Semmes, in destroying the enemy's commerce, is attacking him in the most vulnerable point. It may be asked with more purpose who is the better for the desolation which has marked the track of the Northern armies wherever they have penetrated? Are there no ruined homes to show on the one side against burned vessels with their rich freight in which the merchant and the capitalists families are directly or indirectly interested on the other? Sir, shortly before the war broke out, I travelled through the country where its ravages have been most severely felt. I saw Virginia, her fields smiling with verdure and her valleys laden with corn; I saw Alabama and Tennessee rich with cotton and tobacco, their rivers thronged with giant steamers, their cities radiant with hospitality, their country places joyous with a happy people. What show they now? Homes destroyed, mothers, children, wives in wrath, maidens desolate, fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers slain,—ah, these at least were not mercenaries! And are these not God's children as much as those families who are directly or indirectly interested in the 72 burnt ships? Yet if I ask the *Times* for sympathy with their distress, I shall probably be told that "it is the fortune of war." Alas, from this very fortune of war arises the necessity of retaliation and of the course pursued by the *Alabama* in sinking, burning, and destroying the enemy's property wherever found.

Sir, it is easy for an editor to sit in his easy chair, and, knowing that his family are safe and his dinner secure, sneer at mercenaries and miscall brave seamen pirates. But if he or his friend had suffered such things as the Southerners have suffered at the hands of the North: if his house had been burned and his wife or sister suffered nameless outrages at the hands of brutal soldiers, perhaps his calm view of things might be changed. Let the Southerners be all they are called, pirates at sea, banditti on shore: they have at least used devil's weapons, according to the *Times*' persistent showing, for the devil's work only: they have not ravished girls at the shrine of Siva (Alabama) in the name of order, or hanged negroes to lamp posts as at New York for the cause of philanthropy.

A state of war between the South and North must be recognized by all except the obtusest and most prejudiced minds; and a vessel of war belonging to either side cannot be deemed a pirate, let her lurn whatever she may. I trust the question of the legality of fitting out ships for either party may not be transferred from the columns of the Home newspapers to those of India, or I fear we shall have many more "painful articles" as have appeared on the time-bargains and currency questions. But one remark I may make. Should we have to indemnify the American owners to the utmost farthing "for their loss," which we assume is not an impossible contingency: should the property Semmes has destroyed have to be made good by British tax-payers: should a fine of two millions sterling be inflicted, which the writer of the article I am criticizing seems to think would be a cheap set off—then the worst thing I can wish to that writer is, that he may live to see it paid, but I trust that my head will be low in the dust before that day of national disgrace arrives.

I am one of those who, though in heart sympathizing with the South, yet wish no demonstration made when the *Alabama* arrives, if she should be coming here. As a good subject of Queen Victoria, I would uphold the neutral position which our country has taken, but I would have the same respect shown to Capt. Semmes and his officers as we would show to any gentleman or to the officers of a foreign power engaged in an honourable and distinguished service who should visit our shores.

—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1864. NEMO.

POONA.

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GUICOWAR.—Yesterday morning at sunrise, the troops assembled at Gunaesh Khindy on the old Bombay road where His Highness the Guicowar was encamped with his force, and a little after seven o'clock the carriages of the spectators as well as those invited by Mr. A. B. Warden, the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, were seen on the spot coming from every direction of the camp and city. At seven o'clock Mr. A. B. Warden, the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, arrived with his establishment and was welcomed by His Highness's Highland Regiment, after which Brigadier Heath, and Major General Smith, C. B., with their Staff entered His Highness's camp; when the Divisional and Brigade Staff were provided with seats on elephants, then every preparation was made by His Highness to leave the camp. Meanwhile His Highness's Pelwans were seen mounted on several elephants proceeding towards the new encampment, and exactly at half-past seven o'clock His Highness mounted on an elephant with a silver Howdah, accompanied by Mr. Warden, Major General Smith, C. B., and Major Hathaway, when the Royal Artillery (who were in the front of His Highness's camp on the other side of the road) fired a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns, and Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regiment under the command of Major Martin, formed a guard of honor, while the Band of the Regiment kept on playing and the squadrons of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Stapleton, formed the escorting party, first of all His Highness's Artillery and two silver guns on brass mounted carts drawn by a pair of bullocks each well covered with ornaments shawls and jewels, and then followed His Highness's Higland Regiment, and several of his footmen with all sorts of implements, then came His Highness accompanied with the above-named gentlemen, followed, by Brigadier Heath, Mr. J. R. Morgan, our Collector and Magistrate, and Baron H. De Larpent and Majors Wood, Gordon, Sandwith, Macdonald, Macnaughten, and Evezard, and several civilians and military officers followed His Highness on elephants. A little before nine o'clock His Highness reached his new encampment when the Royal Artillery which was stationed at the left hand side of the road fired a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns, and Her Majesty's 10th Regiment Native Infantry under the command of Colonel Sheibrook Gell, formed a guard of honor. His Highness reached his Durbar tent when every one dismounted from their elephants and entered the tent when a salute was fired by the Artillery of His Highness, a nautch of native girl was in attendance, and after an half an hour's duration the Durbar broke up when all the officers and troops returned, the troops had an harrassing work yesterday morning, the roads were so dusty that the dress and faces of our gallant soldiers were well covered with dust, especially with the passing of carriages, any number of horse as well as bullock conveyances were present on the occasion, and our reporter is not in position to state how many carriages must have met with accidents, while proceeding from Gunnesh Khindee to the new encampment of His Highness. All the Sirdars of the Deccan, as well as Soucars, and Mahajans were on the spot to welcome His Highness. The encampment of His Highness is well worthy of admiration.—*Observer, Jan.* 23.

WE understand that a public Durbar is to be held on the 27th instant at Sungum, by Mr. A. B. Warden the agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, to receive His Highness the Guicowar.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of "The practice of the High Court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, a complete Manual of the Civil Procedure of the Original and Appellate Branches of the High Court, with a copious Index," by Charles Piffard, Esq., M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, Barrister at Law, and Khettermohun Gangoly, Vakeel of the High Court. A better description of which we cannot give than its own modest preface. "In presenting the following work to the Profession, the sole object of the compilers has been utility. Recent changes having diminished the value of the "Rules and Orders" compiled by Mr. Longueville Clarke, and the later collection by Mr. Skinner, this attempt has been made to supply their places by collecting in one Volume in a portable form, the Acts and Rules which govern the practice of the Courts, and to which, practitioners in all three branches of the Legal Profession, have most frequently to refer."—*Englishman, Jan.* 14.

A SHORT time ago it was announced that the *Messageries Imperiales* had lowered their rate of passage money by their steamers to Europe, to all military and naval officers in the British as well as in the Imperial service. Doubts were thrown upon this announcement; it was almost officially contradicted in England, and again it was asserted to be true from the East. The fact is, an order of the kind really emanated from the *Messageries*, but in favor of the French army and navy only. This order was so worded, however, that the agents in the East applied it to all military and naval officers of whatever service and country they were discovered, the authorities in France did not hasten to correct it, but have allowed the change to continue till now. With the same courteous consideration for their passengers which they have ever shewn, we are informed, that the intended correction of this error will not be carried into effect, until a supply of the late favored officers may have relied upon obtaining their passage at the reduced rates for this season, the *Messageries* have resolved on continuing the reduced rates, until and for the departure of the steamer of the 3rd of April next, after which the full rates will be charged—an arrangement as liberal as could possibly be expected.—*Id.*

The following letter was addressed by the Raja of Vizianagram, who is well known as a generous patron of education, to Mr. Horne of the civil service:—

"*Bheloopore, 29th Dec.*, 1863.

"My dear Mr. Horne.—Brought up as I was at Benares, I almost look upon it as my native house, so I am anxious to encourage English education, the same way as I have done in Vizianagram. I would therefore wish to give an annual gold medal to the value of Rs. 50, with a scholarship attached to the same for Rs. 4 per mensem for twelve months, to the boy passing over best examination, mainly with reference to English in the Ousanguj schools of the London Mission.

This medal, whilst creating emulation amongst the rising youth, will at the same time perpetuate my memory, as I propose that it shall be called the "Vizianagram medal and scholarship."

In order to endow the same in perpetuity, I have the pleasure to send a company's Promissory note for Rs. 3000, which will, I trust, be not only enough to provide the one in the first instance, but year by year pay for the medal, as well as for the scholarship.

I shall feel much obliged if you will, in communication with the school committee, see to the preparation of the die, which I leave to your state, having my crest on the medal, I send you a sketch of my crest * for your inspection.—*Id.*

THE excellent letter addressed by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal to the Indian Association, in reference to the case of suttee at Monghyr, has been received by the educated Hindoos with something approaching to enthusiasm. The horrible story so well related by Mr. Beadon, seems to have disgusted them as much as it has done the English, and they using their influence, both secretly and publicly, to destroy the lingering desire that yet exists among the lower orders for the revival of the most barbarous and cruel custom that ever defaced a system of religion, The Lieutenant Governor has now made known his determination to blot it out and the natives will act wisely in yieldiug to his arguments rather than to the compulsion he must otherwise use.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 14.

OUR news from the frontier states that there is no longer any probability of a fresh outbreak of the rebels; their fiveads have been turned to wards the two repeated defeats and discouragements they have met with. It is affirmed that when the narrative of the contest comes to be written, it will be found that Sir Hugh Rose deserves more credit for his share in suppressing the strife than he has yet received. One of our correspondents, whose authority deserves respect, declares that the position taken up by the Punjaub Government was not of the most dignified kind and that they would have withdrawn from the contest if it had not been for the determined opposition of Sir Neville Chamberlain and Sir Hugh Rose. These may be facts or they may be opinions—certain it is that Sir Hugh Rose is well spoken of by the army for his part in the late transactions. It is a change to hear something in his favour. We further learn that Sir Neville Chamberlain's wound is doing well and that he is marching slowly down to Rawul Pindee.—*Id.*

WE are informed that two companies 2nd battalion H. M.'s 20th Foot, under command of Captain Mears, have sailed from China to Japan, and we understand that the rest of the regiment in China are to remain on Indian pay and allowances.—*Englishman, Jan.* 15.

HIS Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal is expected here on Saturday next, the 16th instant, and has given instructions to his agent to engage the House of Baboo Heeraloll Seal at Diamond Harbour Roads, where His Highness will stay for a fortnight for the purpose of witnessing the Exhibition at Alipore.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

WE learn that the Viceroy has determined on not immediately proceeding to the Upper Provinces, but that he will remain some time longer in Calcutta, to dispose of the urgent Legislative business, and of the administrative arrears, which have accumulated, owing to Lord Elgin's illness.

The remaining Legislative business before the Council, including the more important measures, will, we understand, be postponed till the later months of the year, and that it is not yet settled, whether the Council leaves Calcutta or not.—*Englishman, Jan.* 16.

WE have received a *"Review by the Editor of the Rast Goftar of the* Lights and Shades of the East, by Tranjee Bomanjee, late of the Elphinstone College, *with an appendix containing an account of the plagiarisms and forgeries* committed *by the latter.*

Mr. Bomanjee is an Ex-pupil of the Elphinstone College at Bombay, and author of a most pretentious and presumptuous work in which he undertook to show how both the Government and people of India had been committing innumerable blunders in legislation and education, which he was to put to right. In the *Review* before us he is properly exhibited as an unconscieable plagiarist, by whole passages appropriated by him from other publications being juxta-posed with his own paragraphs. It is an unsparing exposure, but one not at all undeserved or too severe for his offence.—*Phœnix, January* 16.

MADRAS.

WE learn that 17,606 acres were under Cotton cultivation in Nellore up to November last against 15,703 acres at the same period in 1862, whilst the area under Indigo cultivation was 13,584 acres against 19,925 in the previous year. The Collector of Madura writing to the Board of Revenue on the 12th ultimo, estimates that there will probably be a yield of 35,065 bales of cotton for Fasli 1273. He adds that at the date of writing, there were 1,172 bales in stock.—*Times, January* 18.

SIR W. DENISON.—His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K. C. B., arrived from Calcutta in the Steamer *Arracan* yesterday, at about ½ past 1 P.M. The Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, the Master Attendant, and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-camp proceeded on board to escort him. His Excellency disembarked at about 4 P.M., and landed on the Pier under the usual salutes. The Honorable the Acting Governor, and a numerous body of Gentlemen, together with the Sheriff, Commissioner of Police and others, received His Excellency on the Pier.—*Athenæum and Statesman, January* 19.

BANGALORE.

WE much regret to hear of a rather severe accident having befallen Captain Beresford the Divisional D. A. Quarter Master General. On his journey last week to Madras, the transit we understand broke down and Captain Beresford being anxious to get on to Tripatore in time to save the train, and having a saddle with him, he mounted one of the horses and started on it for his destination. Going down a hill the horse unfortunately fell, and by so doing the gallant officer received severe bruises on his foot and leg We are happy, however, to hear that a telegram was received yesterday, which states that he is now doing well and there are hopes of his speedy recovery.—*Herald, Jan.* 19.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are authorised to state that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is *not* coming to Lahore at present, and consequently all the arrangements for opening the Exhibition stand, will come off as originally fixed. The Body Guard which had passed Jullundur on its way to Lahore, has been ordered to return to Umballa, there to await further orders.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 16.

A letter, dated the 13th ultimo, from Peshawur says that the frontier is very quiet; Shaikdadur force mostly withdrawn; Major James has returned to Peshawur. The Hindoostanies are all coming in to proceed to their homes about Dacca. Gore is supposed to have cleared himself of the charge against him.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 12.

SIR John Lawrence while at home resided at Southgate. On his appointment to India becoming known, the inhabitants presented him with an address of congratulation Sir John replied by saying: "Sir John Lawrence thanks the inhabitants and residents of Southgate for their kind address. He can assure them, that he feels deeply the kindness and good-will which has induced them thus to come forward and express their sympathy. He will ever remember the time he has spent in Southgate with pleasure; and he trusts that he may be permitted by the Almighty to return to this place again, *at last or no distant date.*" What are we to understand by the words we have italicised. Either that Sir John's stay in India will be very short, or that he does not think much of five years in a man's life.

To appear in *Punch*, or at Madame Tussaud's, are deemed sufficient to stamp a man as having a world wide phiz-age, and has achieved the latter distinction. His figure "in his habit as he lives" has just been added to the gallery of celebrities in Banker Street.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 19.

THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDH AS HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

(From the Allahabad Observer.)

WHEN writing in our last on the subject of the policy, rather impolicy, of investing the talookdars of Oudh with magisterial powers; when, in fact, we broadly stated the fact that, the best among them had already grossly abused those powers, we certainly had no idea of so prominent an instance of the offence having occurred in Oudh, as that reported in the following extract from the Punjab Chief and Mooltan Gazette:

"We are informed by a letter from Sultanpore, that Rajah Jeypal Sing Bahadoor, Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Tiloec, his father Baboo Thakoor Pershad, and his brother Haipal Sing, have been committed to the sessions by Capt. Hawkins, under sections 330, 334 and 109 of the Penal Code, and were to have been tried by the Commissioner on the 12th instant. These sections relate to "causing grievous hurt to extort confession" &c., and abetment of the same. We presume that the Bahadoor is a Talookdar, and consequently, one of the proprietors of the *Oudh Gazette and Sunsurchar Hindustani* and therefore bound to obtain "Notarial" support, and aid.

What a monstrous amount of depravity! A father and two sons, all charged with tyranny and torture, resorted to in the mild exercise of their revenue jurisdiction, aided by their *criminal* powers. This is just what Mr. George Campbell and other able men in the province apprehended would eventually be the result, in most instances, of the amount of power so persistently landed and upheld by the Chief Commissioner. And we are very certain that, had the case not been a most flagrant and aggravated one, the Oudh authorities would never have noticed the conduct of the Raja and his sons, much less committed such pet and pampered personages to the sessions. The above book out will be of some importance for the result of this trial, which ought very sensational one, with all its attendant circumstances. Captain Hawkins, who is well-known, and is even somewhat unpopular with the Oudh authorities for the independence of his opinions on these talookdaree shams, deserves every credit for having had the honour to be the first officer of the Oudh Commission, who has taken such a stern and decided step toward exploding a theory founded upon fancy, and sustained in practice by delusion, the theory of making fair and honest administrators of justice of men with whom cruelty and oppression are inborn and hereditary—who may be tempted by promises of reward to acquit themselves satisfactorily for the time being, but who, remaining long unrewarded, soon relapse into their old bad habits. And, surely, we cannot for ever go on rewarding, *ergo*, bribing and pampering natives, merely for the sake of realizing an idea, which has the recommendation of being enlightened and liberal.

MR. COBDEN'S WEAK SIDE.

(From the Spectator.)

WHEN Mr. Cobden takes up the gloves for his old friend and colleague Mr. Bright, he is not only guilty of a work of supererogation, but of an error which he, as an economist, ought to feel more keenly still, a very mistaken division of labour. In challenging the *Times* for his hurly fellow-labourer, he not only goes up, like David, to an unequal battle, but unlike David, goes up to his unequal battle *on behalf of* a Goliath, and a very willing and able Goliath, as well as against one. This is a sad mistake. There is a kind of intellect which is stimulated and strengthened by the animosities of the combatant, and there is a finer and more delicate kind which is paralyzed and perturbed by them. Mr. Bright's is of the former, Mr. Cobden's of the latter kind. Mr. Bright's intellect is, as it were, the mere instrument of a very powerful character. Mr. Cobden's is a delicate scientific apparatus, which is disordered, or even utterly spoiled, by the excitement of a personal affray. Mr. Bright deals blows with a heavy pugilistic stroke them with an equal mind, though not without some perceptible increase of force in giving back again to his antagonist, at the first suitable opportunity, "full measure, pressed down and running over." He seizes the fitting moment, and speaks of his great enemy in the press as "Privilege with blatant voice" proclaiming falsehoods to the British people and probably the blow not only took a stinging effect, but is partly accountable for the certainly very wilful misrepresentation of Mr. Bright's and his colleague's views on the land question which has excited so deeply Mr. Cobden's wrath. Mr. Bright's *mind* is not ruffled by combat;—it is just heated thereby to the red heat of successful oratory. But Mr. Cobden's intellect is quite of another kind. More limited, but far more delicate and flexible than Mr. Bright's within its narrower limits, it is only deranged and confused by anger. Unlike the scuttlefish, Mr. Cobden blinds not his pursuer, but himself, by those moral secretions which a threat or a thrust provokes. His fine intelligence (which in a certain limited field, and working under tranquil and unimpassioned conditions, is almost unrivalled in its way) is rendered turbid, may muddy, and worse than useless, by irritation, and his personal onslaughts are often made not only without judgment, but without sense. He loses one of his keenest powers, the perception of reason and consequently, puts forward as the case of the plaintiff what is really the only excuse for the defendant, and altogether, not unlike Mr. Winkle, when volunteering his eager and injudicious evidence for Mr. Pickwick, contrives to strengthen his opponent's case as much as ill-advised and blundering zeal can ever do. Mr. Cobden began his savage reply to the *Times* by protesting with justifiable indignation against its representation of the Rochdale orators as advocating a confiscation of the land of the rich for the benefit of the poor,—a protest which we ourselves were the first to make. He goes on to say that the pre-eminent unscrupulousness of the *Times*, by which "which places it in morbid contrast with the rest of the periodical press," is mainly due to its writers' reliance "on the shield of an impenetrable secrecy,' and then immediately proceeds to explain that, in the case of the *Times*, this reliance is peculiarly foolish, because everybody, in the political world at least, knows who are responsible for its articles. Here we find one of the most acute logicians in public life, first ascribing a peculiar and "pre-eminent" unscrupulousness to a privilege which the *Times* shares with *all* its contemporaries, and then explaining that every other paper is far more secure in its possession of that privilege, than the pre-eminent offender. In other words, Mr. Cobden lays down the premises which would prove all the press unscrupulous, *except perhaps* the *Times*, and then appears to congratulate himself on having shown why all the other papers are so much less unscrupulous than their great rival. So keen a logician as Mr. Cobden could never have written such an argument as that, if his mind had not been clouded by the fever consequent on intellectual mosquito-bites. Even our own mild and far from uncomplimentary criticism appears to have rankled in that over-sensitive temperament,—if, at least, we are justified in supposing that the *Rochdale Observer* could scarcely have applied the epithet "maligning" and "scurrilous" to our very temperate remarks, without some sort of active prompting from the member for Rochdale. Nothing but the smart of personal irritation could excuse the use of adjectives so absurd to describe the words in which we exposed our fundamental but earnest difference of principle from Mr. Cobden. The same sort of intellectual hallucination which expressly attributes "corruption" to the aggressive arrogance of the *Times* might, of course, attribute to our own mild observations a "maligning and scurrilous" purport, and would with equal justice describe Mr. J. S. Mill's great work on *Political Economy* as a satire or a squib. It is not easy to ascribe such folly to anything but the excited imagination of an angry man.

We regret this excessive tenderness, or rather soreness, in Mr. Cobden's temperament the more, because it tends to blind the new generation to his remarkable intellectual gifts. And yet it is, perhaps, only that he thus injudiciously exposes to the eye of the world the wrong side of the same fine faculty of which in so many great speeches he has shown us the right side. Mr. Cobden's intellect is not like ordinary intellects,—an effective weapon for attack or defence, which aids its owner in finding the best avenues to such conclusions as his desires and position suggest to him. It is guided by laws of its own, which refuse to be subordinate to the impulses of its owner; but which, when subjected to the impulses, work them up into the oddest medley of hasty feeling and crooked thought. Some critic has said of Dr. Adam Smith that his great power was a certain strength of imagination in conceiving all the ins and outs, the motives, the procedure, and the results of commercial *transactions*;—in expanding, that is, into a clear consecutive picture the natural courses and issue of men's business-dealings with one another. Mr. Cobden shows the same sort of common-sense imagination in working out, in his own mind, the actual meaning of phrases and ideas which are to others little more than abstract terms. He it was who told us that the cotton famine in Lancashire meant just what it would mean in a virginal young country, that a fertile district was suddenly stricken with absolute sterility, so that all the labour and capital sunk in the soil refused, for that year, to yield any return. And it was he, too, who, almost in the same breath, assured us that, in spite of the greatness of this calamity, it would be better far, in a financial sense, for England to spend all the idle operatives turtle and champagne than to plunge into war for the sake of the cotton that might restore their industry. Both these illustrations, and especially their simultaneous utterance show how fine is Mr. Cobden's intellectual gauge of the extent and meaning of this great commercial calamity, and also of the greater commercial calamity of war. Such matters to him are not the vague general disasters that they are to most of us,—they are painted on his imagination as a specific train of individual miseries, of which he grasps distinctly both the force and the limits. His intellect in such matters is to that of other men what an accurate barometer is to the shrill weather-house figure which shows roughly when the atmosphere is moist and when it is dry. But then, in order to be of any use to the world, his intellect must be employed on transactions which, though complicated to the eye, are capable of being reduced to imple natural causes, the working of which Mr. Cobden thoroughly understands. When he applies the same power of conceiving transactions to the general affairs of the world he entirely misinterprets them, owing to his exceedingly small insight into human motives. For example, he conceived very clearly and vividly what a serious exhortation to rob English land owners would *mean* in English society. He conceived very clearly and vividly the social advantages of anonymous publication also to social adventages of a *reputation* for editing or managing the *Times*. But he utterly went astray when he tried to simplify these transactions by referring them to their motives. The same faculty which enables him to picture with so much liveliness and force the real meaning of commercial or financial events, of which men must necessarily have a vague conception, only misleads and stings him into anguish when he gets out of the simple economical world, whose mechanism he so well understands, into the complicated moral world which his imagination is only too apt to falsify by importing into it the same sort of inmaginative simplicity. This is he first cause of the sting in the recent attack of the *Times* upon him and Mr. Bright, and he felt them the more keenly for picturing to himself the external features of the social indignity it carried with it. One was the sting of being morally and economically misrepresented as hostile to the rights of property in land, which he regards as a gross insult to his whole career and reputation as an economist. The second was being thus held up to contempt by men on whom he could not call by name for an apology in thus misrepresenting him. The third and perhaps worst, was the sting of knowing who his assailants were, and picturing exactly how they would probably speak and laugh amongst themselves on the false charge which was thus stinging him to the quick. Those three separate stings had no natural or logical connection amongst themselves at all. Their only connection was in the focus of mental pain which they gave Mr. Cobden. The economical insult might have come from an open foe, or it might have come from some unknown pen which no one could name because no one knew, and in either case it would have been easier to bear. But coming from a well-known quarter, where it had at once the privilege of anonymousness and the weight of social authority, the wound was, of course, far more difficult to endure. But no one could ever have thought of doing as Mr. Cobden did, connecting almost *theoretically*, as it were, as if he were demonstrating a moral proposition, all these three different sources of pain, and ascribing them to different forms of the same corrupt motive. The writers in the *Times* may have hesitated less as a reckless charge because they were anonymously; but certainly if that were so, other papers, whose writers are still more closely covered by this incognito, ought to be even more unscrupulous; and Mr. Cobden thinks they are less so, but accounts for the fact by the *Times* people being really known and recognized in society as great powers, though their position is ignored by social etiquette. This, no doubt, aggravates the unpleasantness to Mr. Cobden, but it certainly does not aggravate the temptation to which he ascribes the attack. If only those struck who can strike in the dark, even a moderate amount of publicity must tend to hold back the hands of mere cowards. That which adds to Mr. Cobden's sense of humiliation must certainly be held to diminish the irresponsibility of his assailants.

Mr. Cobden's imagination is of that sensitive order that it conjures common transactions of this kind only too vividly, enhances all the disagreeable elements of motive a hundred times by simplifying them into corrupt self-interest, just as he would rightly simplify commerce into wise self-interest, and so manages to get a very false but connected theory of his adversaries' taunts and blows. Mr. Cobden's imagination and theoretic power are only fit for acting impartially on very simple matters, of which he really holds the key or fundamental principle in his own mind. When he attempts to apply the same method to his own personal pangs, he only makes a really fine intellect ridiculous, and a feminine temperament sore to disease.

EXPERIMENTAL MATRIMONY.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THERE are few subjects upon which people, especially if they are unmarried, are so fond of speculating as matrimony. It cannot be said that in this case diligent meditation necessarily bears fruit in action, for the two points which are most conspicuous in the somewhat level character of young people of the present generation are a taste for novel-reading and a dislike for marriage. But, though the number of those who travel beyond the safe region of speculation is comparatively small, almost every one feels bound to have a theory upon the subject; and the theories naturally differ a good deal. There is generally some fashionable theory which is dominant for the moment, and which is adopted by the people who are too lazy to make a theory for themselves; though, by their side, there are always eccentric reasoners who stick to some view of their own, which is either antiquated or has not yet made its way. At present the respectable theory is in fashion. The love theory and the money theory both seem to be partially obsolete for the time. The young people of our day find the process to which they give the elegant name of "approaching" far too poetical for their enormous practical minds; or at least, if they do feel in themselves the capacity for appearing in that character, they pay sufficient respect to the public opinion of their class to abstain from a public confession of the humiliating truth. In the same way, the old people may, after the nature of old people, cherish in their innermost hearts a longing to invest their marriageable family in carls' daughters and eldest sons; but they are sufficiently ashamed of themselves to scout the idea openly, and to express their abhorrence of mercenary parents all the more loudly in consequence. Both generations, therefore—the rising and the setting—agree upon a practical and, at the same time, a tolerably decorous compromise. The old people recommend marriage to their children, and the young people tolerate it as a possible idea, because it's so respectable. Men must "settle," and women must "establish themselves"; and though both sexes look upon the necessity as a blank and dreary prospect, it is a kind of penance which must be performed, by men at least who wish to stand well with the world, as soon as the taste for the gaieties of celibacy has worn off.

One new and more fascinating theory of marriage must clearly be devised if the panic which the mere mention of the word excites among heirs-apparent is ever to be allayed. The subject ought to have been discussed at the Social Science Congress, for if there is a subject which deserves the name of social, it is that of finding eligible husbands for your daughters. In the absence of such distinguished assistance, we believe that we are in a position to do something towards supplying the need. It is seldom that there is any great demand for a commodity of any kind, but there is sometimes more than enough to offer it; and when the commodity required is a theory, we need hardly say that there is one nation in Europe to which we can always confidently look for a supply. That nation has not failed us on the present occasion. We have received a letter from a German young gentleman residing at Mannheim, who begins his epistle "Charles," enclosing an appeal which we commend to the mothers of England. He requests us to insert it as an advertisement, in our largest type; but though we cannot undertake to gratify him in the last particular, still we think that, when a great matrimonial reformer sends us the scheme which is to regenerate mankind, the least we can do is to publish it gratis. The following, then, is his appeal to "fathers of families, young widows, and young ladies":—

"A young man, twenty-eight years old, of German extraction, belonging to a very respectable family, and residing in Marseilles, wishes to marry. By religion he is a Protestant, but a free-thinker, and the enemy of all prejudice. He possesses but small pecuniary means, though he pursues the vocation of a wholesale merchant. Believing himself to combine all the qualities, physical, intellectual, and moral, which are necessary to make woman really happy, such as good health, an agreeable person, an excellent character, and education, he recommends himself to the attention of those fathers of families, young widows, and young ladies who, in considering of marriage, pay no regard to the wealth of their future son-in-law or husband. His profound conviction is that, to be perfectly happy in this world, it is necessary to develop equally the body, the soul, and the spirit. He will not marry except with a person professing the same maxim, and determined to observe it also in the education of children. The candidates (*les aspirantes*) must have, in addition, all the qualities belonging to an accomplished wife, and, finally, be in possession of a considerable fortune.

"The object of the young man in question would be to give an example of a marriage perfect in all points of view. He does not conceal from himself the responsibility which he assumes by such a pretension, but he feels that he has the strength to undergo the trial. It will be his effort, above all things, to devote the most assiduous care to the education of his children, in order to lead them on the possible path to perfection. If he requires that his future wife shall be rich, it is because he himself has but a very moderate fortune, and because, to carry out his programme, a certain competence is indispensable. He knows but too well that, without that condition, the cares of life absorb in man all the strength of which he has need for the accomplishment of the sacred duties of husband and father. For the rest, he has the acquirements necessary to enable him to promise that he will make an intelligent use of his wife's money, and even utilize it in such a manner as to procure for her a high social position. He will give, by letter, the best references to those who shall write to him, and will offer them, in one word, every guarantee they can desire that the proposal is neither a bad joke nor a hoax, both of which he hopes that he may himself be spared. His appeal is only addressed to those serious persons who share his principles and regard marriage from an elevated point of view. The means, therefore, which he is employing to attain his end should not, in this enlightened age, inspire apprehension. The proposal, it is true, is unique, from the ordinary custom: but the young man is bound to have recourse to them because the exigencies of life keep him at home, and such women as he is in search of are sufficiently rare. In fact, she must not only be a superior woman in every respect, but she must bring a considerable fortune to her husband, who requires that she shall never avail herself as against him of this purely material advantage; for, in his opinion, the first condition of a good marriage is a perfect equality between husband and wife.

"Those who desire to reflect seriously upon this proposition, and to have the most ample details in respect to it, are entreated to write (prepaid), in English, French, or German, to the initials "A.O.Z." at the office of this journal. Answers will be returned in French or German as may be required. Perfect secresy may be relied on. Moreover, until all apprehension upon this point is set at rest by the information which may be required from the impeccable references that will be furnished, it will be easy to take precautions against any abuse of confidence by the use of a feigned name. The young man himself will employ the same expedient, for he too dares not compromise himself. No other security will be required on his side. From this it may be seen that the proposal is quite serious, and does not conceal a fraud—as is, unfortunately, too often the case."

It is very pleasant to reflect that in this case virtue will be its own reward. Many of those whose ideas have the most contributed to benefit the human race have themselves

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 13s. 6d.
" (Seed) .....£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed) .....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China.....
To Clyde.....
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back .....Rs. 17 to 18

No offers.

BUSINESS has been very dull and rates have again declined. Native have supplied shippers with rebe orders on lower terms than consignees were willing to accept, hence although the amount of business done in this way has been pretty large, yet it has exercised a benefit influence upon the market and the demand for direct orders has almost entirely ceased. Two ships have been chartered to load seeds for New York and a small vessel has been taken up to load cotton calling in the Channel for orders.

For Liverpool.—Rates have become very irregular and have a downward tendency and looking to the large amount of tonnage on the berth; for our quarter we do not see any chance of improvement until new cotton comes to market in March next. Small lots of cotton have been taken by steady ships at £3-15-0 while for vessels only just commenced to load transactions are reported at £3-17-6—thus establishing a decline of 10s. per ton upon our last week's quotations. Seeds are scarce and £2-0-0 is the highest current rate.

London.—There is no demand for tonnage and the small engagements entered into have been at most irregular rates. Seeds are with difficulty procurable and consignees have been effecting the unfulfilled orders at Calcutta at £2-0-0, cotton does not offer at all, and Chow-chow cargo is also very scarce.

The following are the settlements:—

Charlotte, 392 tons, hence to Falmouth for orders with a cargo of cotton at £1-5-9 if discharged in the United Kingdom with 10s. extra for the Continent.

T. E. Lessey, 1,063 tons, to New York with a cargo of seeds and measurement at £4-5-0.

Incomstant, 1,169 tons, to New York with seeds, &c., at £3-15-0.—*Saturday Review, Jan. 23.*

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 22nd JANUARY 1864.

London.

Widow Castle—2 cases 11 and 13 pieces, moy teeth, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs., Hurry Ramjee.

St. Hilda—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt. Volkart Brothers; 500 bundles sarcesseed, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Malcein—244 bales cotton 85½ cwt., William Nicol and Co.; 50 cases chibanums, 111-3-4 lbs., Mooljee Jevrat.

Sea of Indus—7 cases sundries, Jaffer Sullimon; 1 case rosewater; 1 case cheroots, William Nicol and Co.

Liverpool

Golden Dream—360 bales cotton, 910 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 250 bags gall, 250 cwt., Narron Odowjee; 100 bales jute, 262½ cwt., Tickum Pursotum.

Ibsen—210 bales wool, 685 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 285 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee and Co.

Queen of Beauty—355 bales cotton, 822¼ cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsey; 21 bales cotton, 73¼ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 125 bales cotton, 457½ cwt., Monarjee Pudumsy; 125 bales cotton, 467½ cwt., Dawjee Somall.

Thomas Seddon—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Chaturbhoz Assaria; 51 bales cotton, 1781 cwt., Byramjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Pegasus—7 bales wool, 17 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Kessowjee Petamber; 126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., L. Manecklall; 51 bales wool, 153 cwt., Narrondass Lullgoomill.

Elias Roache—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Yelljee Narrunjee and Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Monarjee Doongersy; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dewjee Premjee.

Rodmagore—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 151 bundles hemp, 154 cwt., Momudbhoy Roysee; 120 bales cotton, 360 cwt., Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy.

Merwanjee Framjee—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Cursondass Neney.

Latona—loose coir yarn, 404 cwt., Ramjee Girdhur.

Mogul—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tirumdass Nowrojee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers.

Eagle Cathcart—220 bags linseed, 309 cwt., Gungaram Megraz; 1290 bags linseed, 1900 cwt., Cowarjee Chutoorbhuz; 600 bags sarcesseed, 900 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee.

Trenton—1310 bundles coir yarn, 125 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Gushawdee—1134 bags sarcesseed, 4701 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 100 bales hemp, 103 cwt., Luths Madowjee.

Celestial Empire—90 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Khuttow Mowjee.

Chelsea—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Narron Madowjee; 160 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Lalljee Soondarjee.

Preston—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Damee Husraz.

Queen of the Seas—200 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Moolljee Dhunjee.

Africa—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Oceanadel—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

City of Delhi—208 bales cotton, 728 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

Elizabeth Fry—201 bales cotton, 703½ cwt., Lullobhoy Maneeklall; 1 box carry powder and peppers, William Nicol and Co.

Royal Alfred—60 bales cotton, 211½ cwt., Sobhagchund Moolchund; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Assaria Sewjee 220 bales cotton, 770 cwt., Visunjee Goculdass.

Neptune Car—3 cases millinery, McNee and Co.

Red Jacket—50 bales hemp, 350 cwt., Courjee Framjee; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Pallon and Co.; 210 bales of cotton, 735 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Nile—2 bales of cotton, 7 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Southampton.

Steamer Jeddo—1 chest shawls, 115 pieces, Keesonlall Ramdyall.

Havre.

Cid—200 bales cotto, 700 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co., 105 bales cotton, 315 cwt. Khatesy Sewjee; 1 bag coffee 1¼ cwt Ruttonjee Shapoorjee.

City of Carlisle—159 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Hamburg—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt. Khimjee Premjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Ocean*—67 chests Malwa opium, 137lbs. each, B. and A. Hormusjee.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Ocean*—57 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Goculdass Sangsay; 13 chests Malwa opium, 137 lbs., B. and A. Hormusjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
519 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen.
Charente (s).
578 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
3199 Copatrick, Elnaslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.
227 Edmund Graham, McIntyre—E. Latham & Co. July 2
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. Oct. 18
1065 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
489 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding.
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.
789 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1598 H. M. S. Assaye. Oct. 24
1221 King Arthur, Grigs Oct. 9
999 Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co. Oct. 9
614 Leonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Dary. Nov. 19
724 Morayshire, Piton.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon.
851 Salamander, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 4
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
1019 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 29
732 Salthana, Williams—Lyon Brothers. & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1998 Diadem. Sept. 5
949 Ema, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 24
1054 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny. Sept. 29
1091 North, Brown. Sept. 29
Tickelberg, Scott Oct. 30
FROM CARDIFF.
810 Fort Regent—Peel, Cissels & Co. Oct. 1
979 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
998 Falkland, Ryder.
1073 Jane Parker, Bayley.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Stateley, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18
Dr. Norton £20 shares £30.14.6 2½ do.
FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.
750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1057 Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co.
939 Sattara.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Copland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
1017 Beaumonde.
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BETFORE.
471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
FROM THE CLYDE
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
City of Benares.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
999 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co. Oct. 5
569 City of York, Boyd.
781 Marsaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
781 Myrtle, Wardan—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 25
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
FROM BOSTON.
991 Peracles, Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
FROM NEWPORT.
602 Samoset.
FROM BANKOK.
499 Ellen Masters, Glover.
181 Henrietta, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
386 Nerbudda.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
784 Bengal, Brunnell.
1260 Florence Nightingale, Harrison. Nov. 28
1410 Greyhound, Jackson.
1357 Hoogun.
990 Owen Glendower. Dec. 21
FROM SHANGHAI.
643 Vanguard, Conaell—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
FROM CHINA.
800 Adén (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company.
787 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
2200 China (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company.
410 Canada.
532 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.
Gloucester, Heath—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
460 Marion.
387 Minerva.
950 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.
431 Sunlee. Dec. 18
FROM GALLE.
650 Bailly de Suffren. Jan. 16
367 Falacka Sadan. Jan. 8
303 Gil Blas. Jan. 16
433 Henry Miller, Hall. Jan. 8
768 Orso, Lawrence & Co. Dec. 30
871 Queen of England, Cates.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock. Jan. 17
St. Jean Noe Jan. 9
Souvenir. Jan. 19
Tropique. Jan. 9
Tontine.
848 Vimiera, Green.
FROM CALCUTTA.
676 Burlington, Howes.
861 Ceres.
1056 Day Dream.
320 Eman. Dec. 12
Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn.
637 J. W. Brookman.
1250 Labrador, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
573 Mary Crocker. Dec. 30
670 Ramsay, Braham, Brady.
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 2
819 Oomar Pasha.
1164 Robinson Crusoe.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
974 Sir Hugh Rose.
1166 Startled Fawn. Dec. 29
363 Teazer.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.
738 Akbar, Fizzey. Aug. 8
677 Albion, Hughes—Fleming & Co.
Chimera, Mott—Fleming & Co.
356 F. Bazil, Laws. Aug. 1
467 Henry Chase. Nov. 24
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws. Aug. 1
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 23
Madge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.
Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
Telegraph, Jones.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 16, French Steamer *Erymanthe*, J. Macaire, from Pondicherry 15th, and Galle 10th January.

Do. 18, H. M.'s Steamer *Arracan*, J. E. Boon, from Calcutta 14th, Cocoanda 16th, and Masulipatam 17th January.

DEPARTURES.—January 16, French Steamer *Erymanthe*, J. Macaire, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship *Lord Warden*, A. Consitt, to Coconada.

Do. Barque *Shah Jehan*, A. H. Earl, to Ganjam.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 15/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Credits.....	Do. do. ...	2s. 1/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 5/16d.
Calcutta.....	At sight	102½
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	223 to 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank.....	500	5 pr. ct.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	.....	6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	.....	55 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	4½ do.	110 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.....	3,667	375 do.	Rs. 12,700 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 32,500.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.....	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press	4,000	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,200	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.
Do. New £20 shares	£10.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			Rs. 6 pm. nmj.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.....	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co....	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.....	300	.....	Rs. 20 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000. pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250	.....	Rs. 200 dcm. pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 200 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 30 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....		96
,,	Loan 1835-36.....	92
,,	Loan 1842-43.....	
,,	Loan 1854-55.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan.....		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes.....	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars.....	,, 240
Carolns.....	,, 300
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 1651
Gold Leaf.....	,, 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (23rd Jan. 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat Old (ready.).....	Rs. 575 to 580
Old Dhollera, (ready.).....	,, 600 to 610
Old Bhownuggar, (ready.).....	,, 600 to 605
New Oonawuttee	,, 655 to 656
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
Old Dharwar Sawgineel	,, 665 to 670
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 600 to 650
Old Veeravul	,, 545 to 550
New Khandeish	,, 635 to 640
Old Poratchee	,, 560 to 565
New Acoote	,, 655 to 660
Old Mangalore	,, 555 to 560
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6 3 to 6 4 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,,	5 10 to 5 11
Gingelly seed (Black ,, and White)	32 to 33
Niger ..... ,,	37 to 38
	27 to 28

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,108 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credi and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.....2s. 1⅛d. ,,
On Demand.....1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-69 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.....,, 2-54 ,, ,,
On Demand.....,, 2-49 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits of 3 months and upwards, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Drafts granted at 6 months' sight on the Bank of England.

Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.

LIVERPOOL..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."

SCOTLAND..... The National Bank of Scotland.

IRELAND..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland. } On demand.. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland. }

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent delay in remittance to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. R. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Corahill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland. } On demand.. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland. }

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent delay in remittance to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. R. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.,
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE,
CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 1⅝d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 1 d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand 2s. 0⅞d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, Rangoon, Shanghai, and Saigon.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance in the credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. } Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, ½ per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charges of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On purchasing Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or